Bank of India the recovery performance of all scheduled commercial banks in respect of their direct agricultural advances is as under :—

Period	Demand	Recovery	%age of recovery to demand
June 1988 (latest available)	5251	2983	56.8

(b) The reasons for poor recovery of agricultural advances are defective planning while sanctioning proposals, misutilisation and diversion of income generated, lack of integrated approach to lending, faulty marketing, wilful defaulters & natural calamities etc.

(c) and (d) Confirmed data regarding the recovery percentage of agricultural loan.; as on the 30th of June, 1990 is still not available. The performance of recovery differs from State to State, and is dependent on various factors which may include misconceptions about the Debt Relief Scheme of Government which deals only with the write-off of overdues, and not of current loans.

Introduction of financial releaseto industries following withdrawalof investment allowance

1827. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the withdrawal of the investment allowance is proposed to be made up by the introduction of other financial reliefs to the industry;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) by when Government propose to announce such reliefs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Flood control scheme received froAssam pending with CentralGovernment

1828. SHRI BHADRESWAR BURAGOHAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of proposals received from the Government of Assam for flood control in the State which are pending consideration of the Central Government;

(b) whether any such proposal was approved by the Central Government during the last year; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) There are three schemes which have to be examined for techno-economic appraisal.

(b) and (c) The following two schemes were cleared during the last year:—

(i) Construction of retirement of Brahamaputra Dyke Left Tank from Gumi to Kalatoli—Cost Rs. 132 lakhs.

(ii) Construction of retirement from 61st Km. of Brahamapu-tra Dyke from Silghat in Dhing to Hiloikonda—Cost Rs. 197 lakhs.

Non-acceptance of Kuwaiti Deenar in Indian Banks

1829. SHRI THOMAS KUTHIRA VATTOM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kuwaiti Deenar is not being accepted/exchanged in Indian banks due to the invasion of Iraq in that country; and

(b) what are the financial restrictions thrust upon Indian citizens working in Kuwait regarding exchange of currency and the operation of bank accounts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India/Government of India have not issued any directive to Authorised Dealers to stop dealing in Kuwaiti Deenar or any of the Gulf currencies. In view of the political uncertainty in the Middle East, it has been reported that internationally Gulf currencies are not being accepted. However, with a view to alleviating the problems that may be encountered by non-resident Indians returning from Gulf countries in encashment of currency notes and travellers' cheques denominated in Gulf currencies viz., Kuwaiti Deenar, Bahrain Deenars, Omani Riyals, Saudi Riyals and UAE Dirhams, the exchange counters of Authorised Dealers at the international airports have been authorised by the Reserve Bank of India to permit conversion facility for these currencies equivalent upto Rs. 5,000/- per passport.

Trade with Hungry

1830. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the major items on which Indo-Hungarian bilateral trades have been established;

(b) whether Government propose to expand bilateral trade with that country; and

(c) if so, what are the new areas identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) The Indo-Hungarian trade is being conducted on the basis of payments in any freely convertible currency. The major items of Indian exports to Hungary have been iron ore pellets, leather and leather manufactures, engineering goods including consumer electronic items, textile items including readymade garments, drugs and pharmaceuticals. The main items of import from Hungary have been chemicals and plastic chemicals, puises, iron and steel products, and machinery items like railway equipment and power equipment.

(b) and (c) Both the Governments are keen to expand and diversify the trade. New items added in the range of exports from India to Hungary include iron ore pellets, con sumer electronics. Maruti Cars and Mopeds, paints, toys, drugs and pharmaceuticals. New items added in the import list include automotive components, chemicals and plastic chemical products and rolled steel products. In addition, possibilities exist in the matter of setting up of joint ventures, particularly in the hotel sector in the territory of Hungary.

Cases being contested by Punjab National Bank, Calcutta

1831. PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1683 given in the Rajya